

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th November 1912.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(d)—Education—	
The Balkan War ...	1381	Working of the Central Text-Book Committee ...	1388
An address to Sir Edward Grey ...	1382	Moslem University Fund to be given for the Turkish Relief ...	1389
Mr. Asquith's Guild Hall speech ...	1383	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
The Guild Hall speech of Mr. Asquith ...	ib.	The Hindu and Moslem Universities ...	ib.
Enmity of Christians towards Musalmans ...	ib.	Separate University for Bihar ...	ib.
The Balkan War and the European Powers ...	ib.	Case of Indian students in England ...	ib.
The Balkan War ...	1384	Educational progress of Bihar and United Provinces as compared with that of Baroda ...	ib.
The position of Turkey ...	ib.	Attempt by a naib in the Mymensingh district to ruin the Secretary of a school ...	ib.
Russia and China ...	ib.		
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
(a)—Police—		Sanitary Conference ...	1390
<i>Bakr-Id</i> cow-slaughter in the Oudh and Bengal ...	1384	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
<i>Bakr-Id</i> riot at Ajodhia ...	1385	The results of the Darjeeling Water-supply Conference ...	1391
<i>Bakr-Id</i> trouble in the Bongong subdivision ...	ib.	The village chaukidars to guard tanks ...	ib.
<i>Bakr-Id</i> at Hatia in the Nadia district ...	ib.	Calcutta Improvement Schemes ...	ib.
Cow killing at Telinipara ...	ib.	Nomination to the local municipal committee ...	1392
<i>Ibid</i> ...	1386	Jute steeping in Jessore: a suggestion ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.		
The Governor thanked in connection with the Teliniparah <i>Bakr-Id</i> affair ...	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Resignation of Mr. L. Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Police ...	ib.	Resettlement operations in Bakarganj... ..	1392
Oppressive Kabuli money-lenders in Calcutta ...	ib.		
The working of the police in Bengal ...	ib.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Police administration of Bengal ...	1387	A railway to Tangail ...	1393
A tea-garden complaint ...	ib.	Railway outrages ...	ib.
Dacoities in Bengal ...	ib.	Dredging the source of the Bhagirathi ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		(h)—General—	
A Judge's prejudice ...	1387	Reduction in duty on textile manufacture ...	1393
Babu D. B. Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan... ..	ib.	Purchase of Government stores in India ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	India's Reserve Fund ...	ib.
A suggestion to Magistrates ...	1388	"Administration or squander" ...	ib.
		The Educational Adviser to Indian Students in London ...	1394
(c)—Jails—		<i>Ibid</i> ...	1395
Considerate treatment of prisoners in the Comilla Jail ...	1388	The needs of Bankipur ...	ib.
Supply of food to prisoners ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.

(h)—General—concluded.

Supreme Court at Delhi ...	1395
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>
Suggested splitting up of the Calcutta Police Court ...	<i>ib.</i>
Election of Musalman members ...	1396
The educated middle class community ignored ...	<i>ib.</i>
The revised Council Regulations ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Council Regulations and Chittagong ...	1397
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Partition of Mymensingh ...	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>
Register of lost currency notes ...	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>
An application for State pension ...	<i>ib.</i>
Transport of coolies to Ceylon ...	<i>ib.</i>
Kindness of Government for Abors ...	1398
The Maharaja of Darbhanga as a Member of the Executive Council ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Muhammadan Marriage Registrar of Muksudpur, Faridpur ...	<i>ib.</i>
A contradiction ...	<i>ib.</i>
Mr. K. C. De, Magistrate of Rangpur ...	<i>ib.</i>
Messrs. C. H. Bompas and H. P. Duval ...	<i>ib.</i>
Lord Carmichael's approaching visit to Murshidabad ...	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Ibid</i> ...	<i>ib.</i>
Arrangements for the reception on the occasion of Lord Carmichael's visit to Murshidabad ...	1399
Mr. Montagu's visit to India ...	<i>ib.</i>
Mr. Montagu's travelling expenses ...	<i>ib.</i>

III.—LEGISLATION.

Mr. Dadabhoi's Bill ...	1699
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IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Indian system of medicine neglected ...	1399
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V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Contribution of India to Imperial defence ...	1399
What has the Liberal Government done for India ...	1400
Unity between Hindus and Muhammadans ...	<i>ib.</i>
"Call of Islam" ...	<i>ib.</i>
The recent disturbance in Parliament ...	1401
Volunteers for the Balkan War ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Balkan war and the Indian Musalmans ...	<i>ib.</i>

URUJA PAPERS.

Comments on a memorial ...	1401
Seat of summer residence of the Bihar and Orissa Government ...	1402

(1377)

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 16th November 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das; Hindu, Karmokar; age 38 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitalshi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitalshi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years ...	300
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	300
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha." ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha." ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	80
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kehetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	80
18	"Dhruba Tara" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
	"Faridpur Hitalshini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Baidya, age about 73 years ...	.....
21	"Gand Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
22	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
24	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakham Ganesa Denshker	20,000 to 30,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
27	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,500 to 2,000
30	"Kalyan" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	500

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	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 66 years ...	300
32	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	340
33	"Malda Samachar"	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	440
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years ...	About 300
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	300
36	"Medini Bandhab"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan ; Hindu, Sadgop ; age 44 years ...	400
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque ...	4,000 to 5,000
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years ...	300
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee ...	1,500 to 2,000
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ...	500
42	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha ...	200
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years ...	200
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years ...	300
46	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 34 years.	500
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippura ...	Fortnightly ...	Munshi Muhammad Ali Meer, Musalman, age 53 years ...	300
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goals, age 41 years.	610
49	"Pratikar" ...	Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ...	300
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Rajsaakti" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years ...	110
52	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do. ...	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years ...	500
53	"Rangpur Darpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ...	Bräja Nath Basak ; Hindu, Tanti ; age 52 years ...	1,200
54	"Rangpur Dikpraks"	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Hara Sarker Mettra, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	300
55	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ...	500 to 600
56	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years ...	500
57	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College ; Sibnath Sastri, M.A. ; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc. ; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
58	"Samsodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
59	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	300
60	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
61	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
62	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 year ...	.....
63	"Suraj" ...	Pabna ...	Do.
64	"The Calcutta Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	Do.
65	"Tippura Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—consolid.				
66	"Tipperra Hitaishi"	Tipperra	Weekly	Kamantiya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 33 years	700
67	"Vartabaha"	Banaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years	500 to 600
68	"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 years.	1,000
	HINDI.				
69	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
70	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi	About 4,000
71	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45 ; (3) Panchocowri Banerji, age 50, Brahmin.	300
72	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad Bania	400
73	"Bihar Patrika"	Chapra	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
74	"Birbharat"	Calcutta	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
75	"Chandra Vansiya Rewani Hitakari."	Dinapore	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
76	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,350
77	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years	1,500
78	"Lakshmi"	Gaya	Monthly	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years	300
79	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	R. K. Tebriwalla, Hindu, Agarwalla, age 41 years	500
80	"Narad"	Chapra	Daily ... ..	.....	.....
81	"Narad"	Do.	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
82	"Siksha"	Bankipore	Do.	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin	300
83	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Pandit Joganand Kumar	600
84	"Teli Samachar"	Bar	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
85	"Tirhut Samachar"	Musaffarpur	Weekly	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin	400
	URDU.				
86	"Al-Hilal"	Calcutta	Do.	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Muhammadan, age about 37 years.	1,000
87	"Al Modabbir"	Patna	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
88	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Do.	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years	500
89	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 43 years	1,000
90	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
91	"Ittihad"	Bihar	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
92	"Star of India"	Arrah	Do.	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years	657
	PERSIAN.				
93	"Hablul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years	1,000
	URIA.				
94	"Garjatbasini"	Talchar State	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years	In Orissa.
95	"Sambalpur Hitakshini."	Donghar	Do.	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years;	Do.
96	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years	400
97	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Do.	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen ; Hindu, Tamli, age 50 years	450
98	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Hridayesh Pandey, Kavisaj	500
99	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do.	Gouri Sankar Ray	1,300

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 11th November

The Balkan War.

writes:—The Balkan Allies' successes against Turk have been beyond all expectations. Each

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Nov. 11th, 1912.

member of the Balkan Confederacy had for the past thirty years been engaged, heart and soul, in increasing its military strength, but, on account of their poverty and inability to raise a loan, the military experts did not attach any serious importance to the preparations of these States, and thought that they would not be able to sustain their energy in a war for any considerable length of time. On the contrary, considering the strong force and satisfactory financial condition of Turkey, as well as her ability to raise a debt, it was hoped that she would give such a crushing defeat to the Balkan States as it would be very difficult for them to raise their heads again. Indeed, it was not even dreamt that these small States would ever be able to press Turkey so hard that she would be compelled to think of removing her Capital from Constantinople to somewhere in Asia Minor. Turks never took serious notice of the movements of Montenegro, Greece and Servia, since they were sure that their garrison on the borders was strong enough to repulse the advance of the enemies. Their whole attention was directed towards suppressing Bulgaria, which is the strongest of the four belligerent States. They did not, however, take any offensive action against the Bulgarians. Though the telegrams received from the Balkan States are often exaggerated and are sometimes refuted by telegrams from Constantinople, there is no doubt that up to this time the Balkans have, on the whole, been victorious.

The politicians are divided as to their reflections on the cause of Turkey's defeat. Some say that the army had, either on account of the difference between the Government authorities on the one hand, and the political parties on the other, or as a result of party dissensions, become neglected and consequently so worthless that its army could not offer a firm and stubborn resistance, while others think that Turkey's retreat is a feat of strategy and the Turks have purposely fallen back in order first to exhaust and scatter the strength of the enemy and then to deal their last blow successfully. Their policy is said to be based on the following two considerations:—First that the Great Powers, which do not like to deprive the Balkan States of the fruits of their victory, may not object to Turkey's deriving the same benefit if she comes off victorious; secondly that her army in Asia may find time to arrive on the scene of operations. It is also considered likely that Turkey would devote her whole energy to crushing down the Bulgarian army first, for then it would be easy for her to overthrow the Servians and the Greeks. Even granting that this apparent retreat of Turkey is intentional, there is no doubt that things have gone too far, and the victorious Balkan army has advanced to a point whence it would be very difficult for the Turks to drive it back.

The telegrams received about the Porte's application to the Powers for intervention are causing serious anxiety. If the news is true, there can be no doubt that Turkey has now lost all hopes and is anxious to conclude peace. The Europeans, as far as it is known, do not like that Turks should remain in Europe, but, in case of such a grave change in the map of the Balkan Peninsula, they are also apprehensive of a serious conflict among the Great Powers. Though Austria and Russia are sending diplomatic threats to each other, and each frightens the other by mobilization of her troops, it does not seem probable that the European Powers would get entangled in this war. A great war involving whole of Europe may, however, break out if Germany stands up to attack England and France; but up to this time her movement do not give any ground for such apprehension, though the agitation and changes taking place in England go to show that she is afraid of German invasion. With a change of Cabinet, it is expected, England would also change her policy, leaving Russia to join hands with Germany. But nothing can be said at the present moment with any certainty as to the future developments.

The most certain of all things, the journal adds, is the secret support of the Great Powers to the Balkan States, without which these States could not have become so prepared for the war; for even granting that they prepared themselves without any exterior help it was impossible for them to declare war in defiance of the Powers who dissuaded them from opening hostilities. We believe that the Balkan States have received not only moral support but also tangible help in the shape of war materials and officers.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Nov. 11th, 1912.

2. The *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 11th November publishes a contributed poem in which the writer addresses Sir Edward Grey in the following manner:—

O Wise Minister, the world has not up to this time produced another statesman like you. The plans of Peter the Great are nothing in comparison with those of yours; while the wisdom of Prince Bismark has no significance before your wisdom.

Had your name been made conspicuous over the heights of Harman (a fortress in Egypt) Napoleon's army could never have crossed Toulon.

Had Paris obtained the promise (of your assistance) the German army could not have marched to Alsace-Lorraine. Had the English taken your help in America, it would have been impossible for Washington to open hostilities. Had your glory been with the British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, the Boers would have found their way walled before them.

Had the Russians followed your politics in Manchuria, the army of Kuropatkin would not have met such a defeat at the hands of the Japanese.

Had you helped the Manchus with your advice the Revolutionists of China would not have got the upperhand against the ruling dynasty. Had you wished that Persia should live, the wailings and cries (of the people) would not have remained fruitless.

But alas! In spite of all your wisdom you have taken a most unwise action for which you will have to repent some day. You have opened for the Russians the doors of India which had remained closed for the past hundred years, without any fear that you will have to suffer its consequences. You have tended a cub of a wolf in your lap, an act which speaks itself of your indiscretion and folly.

What a folly it is to have indiscriminately accepted all the prayers of your greatest enemy!

For want of foresight you could not detect the trick played upon you by the Russians in the agreement you have made with them. You have opened three doors for your enemy, in Tibet, in Persia and in Afghanistan. You have opened the way (for Russia) from Mosul to Zabul and have given them the road from Tibet to Hari(?).

Now to guard these three roads you will require half a million troops.

It may cost you the whole of Indian revenues and cares and anxieties besides. You could not see, but the whole world, civilized or uncivilized, knows the extent of loss which the English have sustained consequent upon this Agreement (the Anglo-Russian Convention).

Not only Persia will suffer at the hands of Russia but Afghanistan and Kashgar, too, would be rendered desolate.

If you believe that Russia will stick to the terms of the Convention, then go and look into the history which would reveal to you hard facts. Promises are not kept when political advantage is at stake. This is not simply our opinion; it is fact. Specially in case of Russia the fulfilment of promise cannot be expected, for she covets India just as a falcon covets a partridge. Otherwise, why did she send her Cossacks and tyrant officers into Persia without any reasonable cause? Why did she send her troops and openly perpetrate all sorts of tyrannies in Khorassan, which is the best route to India? There are more than twenty thousand Russian troops from Tabrez to Sarkhus. The Russians covet India, and India is their goal. Persia was the greatest obstruction in the way (of Russia's advance) to India, and it is simply astounding that such a wall should have been demolished by such responsible hands.

Cursed be the earnest entreaty (of the Russians) for it has exposed (your) weakness and baffled all your skill. On account of your selfishness you have acted in such a manner as makes the wild Arabs and the Tartars laugh at you.

3. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 22nd November, publishing a translation of the Guildhall speech of Mr. Asquith, makes the following remarks:—

ALPANCH,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

Mr. Asquith's Guild Hall speech.

The speech must have created a jumble of feelings in the hearts of Musalmans. They must have come to realize that it is the result of their losing self-respect. It is the reward of their ever singing the songs of loyalty to the Government, that their feelings in this manner openly slighted. The Prime Minister should at least have expressed his verbal sympathy for the Musalmans. Only the other day, when it was expected that Turkey would be victorious, it was urged there would be no change in the boundaries of the Balkan States but now when the Bulgarians have been gaining success, it is, in consideration of the Christian brotherhood, said that the conquerors should not be deprived of the fruits of their victory. In fact this is the result of the policy of the Musalmans themselves, whose loyalty has been mistaken for their weakness. We advise the Musalmans, however, not to lose their faith in the Government though they have reasons to do so. But we must say that the mistrust of the Government in us (the Musalmans) is incompatible with our loyalty.

4. The *Ittihad* [Behar] of the 18th November says that even a wise and cultured statesman like Mr. Asquith could not control his bigotry and prejudice when he spoke

ITTIHAD,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

Ibid.

about the conquest of Salonika by the Greeks and expressed his hope that Constantinople would soon fall too. Unfortunately for us his prediction is likely to be fulfilled, but such a speech from Mr. Asquith is simply heart-rending. We intend to give a translation of his speech with comments in our next issue, but at present we would like to refer to what he said in favour of the Bulgarians. All the Great Powers of Europe were unanimous in the beginning of the war in holding that the boundaries of the countries involved in the war would remain unchanged, but Mr. Asquith now says that the conquerors will not be deprived of the fruits of their victory. Why did not Mr. Asquith follow this principle when Turkey had conquered Thessaly?

5. In the course of a long article, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that the Christians of Europe have become so devoid of the higher qualities of man that there is no sin on earth which they

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

Enmity of Christians towards Musalmans.

cannot commit for furthering their worldly interests. Hindus, Musalmans, in short, all non-Christian races are objects of their prey. The Hindus, however, being confined in India are, to a great extent, safe from their oppressions. There was a time when the Musalman Power was supreme in Europe and Asia, and at that time Musalman rulers ruled the dominions under them with justice and fairness. Christian Russia and Spain, however, have committed all sorts of oppressions on Musalmans, and deprived them of all their European and most of their Asiatic dominions. Mosques have been converted into Christian churches, and even Popes have issued edicts declaring that it is no sin for Christians to break promises made to Musalmans. Now the Christian Powers of Europe have entered into a conspiracy to drive all Musalmans out of Europe, and destroy all the Musalman Powers on earth. With this object in view, they are usurping the Musalman dominions in Africa and Asia and have commenced the Balkan War. The recent visit of the Russian Foreign Minister to England and France was surely in connection with this war, and subsequent events show that he was able to secure the sanction of England and France to his plans against Turkey. Turkey is in great danger, and most probably she will have to remove from Europe. The sacred Books of the Musalmans say that Constantinople will one day fall into the hands of Christians. But it is also said that from that time there will be a regeneration among Musalmans and decline of Christians.

6. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 12th November, after giving expression to its regret at the disasters which are overtaking Turkey in the present war, goes on to remark that there is nothing for Turkey to be

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 12th, 1912.

The Balkan War and the European Powers.

ashamed of in these defeats. She is without the sympathy of any one of the European Powers amongst whom she lives. Her enemies, the Balkan Allies, on the other hand, possess the goodwishes of these Powers. The

Powers, specially England, have stated that the Balkan Allies are not to be deprived of the fruits of their victories, and that Turkey in Europe must henceforth consist of a strip of land round Constantinople. England declares this strange opinion in this case, because the Allies are Christians and Europeans. A few years ago, when Turkey beat Greece, she was not certainly allowed to occupy an inch of Greek soil. The fact is Europeans do not want to see Moslems ruling over Christians.

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7. A Hindu correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that the so-called crushing defeat of Turkey is a myth. The few victories which the

The Balkan War.

Allied Powers have gained, are due solely to Turkey having been unprepared for the war. The Turks are a heroic race, and it will be no easy matter to drive them out of Europe. The latest news of the war prove that at last Turkey has been prepared for war, and it may be that her conquering arms will reach the gates of Sofia and Athens. Now, what are the great European Powers doing in the interests of peace? What would they have done had Turkey been victorious and marched towards Sofia and Athens? What did they do when, in the course of the Greco-Turkish war, Turkey did actually march towards Athens? Did they not force Turkey to turn back, and even give up the territories she had conquered in the course of the war? And now the same European Powers are saying that the Allied Powers must not be deprived of the territories they have conquered. But Turkey has God and justice, her Osmani sword and the sympathy of all Asiatics on her side. This war was not of her seeking. She was perfectly willing to grant reforms to Macedonia. The Allied Powers forced her into this war, so that for its consequences they alone shall be held responsible.

SURAJ,
Nov. 25th, 1912.

8. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 25th November animadverts on the proposed treaty between the Balkan States and Turkey, by which the latter's territory in Europe

The position of Turkey.

will be reduced to only the small strip of country from Constantinople to Adrianople. The thirst of dominions, says the writer, of the followers of Christ is insatiable. They have swallowed the whole of Africa, and would have swallowed also Asia if a new Asiatic Power had not stood in their way. Now they have fallen on Turkey and it remains to be seen what happens in the long run. The Sultan of Turkey is the Khalif of the Musalman world. The fall of the Khalifate is bound to react very injuriously on the Musalman race. The Musalmans, however, can still sacrifice their lives for the sake of religion. They have many shortcomings and deep-rooted superstitions which are bringing about their downfall. But still they are a heroic race. It is, therefore, hoped that the Sultan will not acquiesce in any terms of peace derogatory to Turkey's honour.

Finally, the writer appeals to Hindus to help the Musalmans in their present difficulty.

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Russia and China.

Russia accuses China of cruel oppressions in Mongolia, but China denies the charge and gives the lie to Russia. Are European Powers bent upon making an end of one and all of the Asiatic Powers?

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

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10. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th November writes as follows:—

Bakr-Id cow-slaughter in Oudh and Bengal.

This year cows have been slaughtered in Oudh for the first time in the history of the place. The Deputy Commissioner of Oudh did not pay heed to the protest of the local Hindus. The sight of cow-slaughter in the holy seat of Ramchandra, the incarnation of Vishnu, proved too much for the local Vairagis, so that they rebelled against the order of the authorities. In this they were wrong. Hindus are fatalists, and as such they ought to have put up with the outrage.

to their religious feeling. However that may be, in the riots which took place both Hindus and Musalmans were killed and wounded, and large numbers are now awaiting their trial as rioters. Is all this beneficial to either the Hindu or the Musalman community?

We have one question to ask. Why have the authorities this year shown an eagerness for allowing Musalmans to slaughter cows in Oudh, Teliniparah and other places in the United Provinces and Bengal, where cows were never before slaughtered? Why did they not pay heed to the reasonable protest of the Hindus? By allowing cow-slaughter in Oudh, they have wounded the feelings of all Hindus in India. The Deputy Commissioner of Oudh ought to have consulted the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and the Governor-General, before granting the permission for cow-slaughter. However that may be, what has been done cannot be undone. We hope that the Government of India will make a definite arrangement in the matter of cow-slaughter, with a view to preventing the feelings of the Hindus being wounded in future.

11. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November is deeply grieved to learn that the mob were fired at and charged with bayonets by the military police, in the Bakr-Id riot at Ajodhya.

The news that cows have been slaughtered there for the first time this year under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, says the paper, will give pain to crores of Hindus, and it is to be hoped that Sir James Meston will hold a sifting enquiry into the matter.

12. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that the Musalman inhabitants of Goga, Shikrhi and other villages within the Bongong subdivision have, for some years past, been trying to get the permission of the authorities to slaughter cows on the occasion of the *Bakr-Id*. On the 4th November last they prayed to the District Magistrate for the permission, but their prayer was rejected. Subsequently, on the 11th idem, warrants were issued against 124 Musalmans of the villages concerned, and 45 were arrested and locked up in *hajat*, where they were kept without food. Afterwards all were released on bail, with the exception of four. But the released persons were kept confined in the thana till the end of the *Bakr-Id* festival. The four persons who had not been released on bail, were greatly persecuted in *hajat*. Besides all this, the Magistrate appointed all the respectable Musalmans of the villages concerned as special constables, with orders to prevent slaughter of cows. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

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14. Referring to the recent apprehended trouble over cow-killing at Telinipara, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November asks why respectable Brahman zamindars were enrolled as special constables in this connection? Why again was there such a large muster of troops?

Continuing, the paper writes:—The Hindus recognize that, in India, there can be no stoppage of cow-killing, since the ruling race and Moslems are both beef-eaters. Again, there are avaricious Hindus—Goalas (milkmen), and even Brahman and Kayastha householders—who sell kine and even calves to butchers. Hindus can, if they so like, stop three-fourths of the cow-killing now going on in India, but they do not, for pecuniary considerations. Nevertheless, debased though they are, the wail of a cow about to be killed is intolerable to them and warms up even their frozen blood and stirs them to a frenzy. This is the point our rulers have to remember. The Hindus only ask that cow-killing may be permitted only in places where it has heretofore been permitted. Because this small prayer is not conceded, Hindu writers are forced to indulge in attacks

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on the authorities, which prove useless, and ought to be pardoned by them because they are merely an ebullition of pent-up feelings.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to a complaint published in the *Bengalee* of the 15th November to the effect that the Magistrate assigned a place for cow-slaughter at Teliniparah very close to a Hindu locality, without consulting the Hindus.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

16. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November draws attention of Sir William Duke and Lord Carmichael to the correspondence published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in which it is alleged that on the 17th instant three Musalmans appeared at Telinipara and said that they had been deputed by Sir William Duke to fix a site for cow-slaughter there. These men, moreover, are said to have advised the local Musalmans to slaughter cows at any cost. The result of this was that when Maulvi Bazul Karim and others went to the place and advised the Musalmans to abstain from cow-slaughter, their advice was not heeded. The official version is that the place where the slaughter subsequently took place had been selected in consultation with both the local Hindus and Musalmans. The local Hindus, however, deny that they were at all consulted in the matter. On the other hand, the local Magistrate went so far as to appoint the local Hindu zamindar and some other gentlemen special constables on the occasion.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Nov. 25th, 1912.

17. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th November thanks Lord Carmichael for rescinding the order of appointing Babu Sachindraprasad Banerjee and some other respectable Hindus of Teliniparah as special constables on the occasion of the local *Bakr-Id* festival.

NAYAK,
Nov. 25th, 1912.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th November asks Lord Carmichael to inquire into the circumstances under which Mr. Lalit Chandra Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Howrah, has signified his intention to resign his appointment in connection with the recent cow-killing affair at Teliniparah.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 21st, 1912.

19. Referring to two cases of Kabuli oppression in Calcutta, in one of which a woman was assaulted at Wellington Square and in the other a man, named Satish Chandra Das of Nimtola Ghat Street, lies in the Mayo Hospital wounded seriously by his Kabuli money-lender, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 21st November asks the Government to save the people from oppressions by Kabuli money-lenders, and urges the people themselves to resolve never to borrow money from them.

NAYAK,
Nov. 25th, 1912.

20. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th November writes that there has been lately a recrudescence of thefts and dacoities in Eastern Bengal, supposed to be due to the activities of *badmashes*. Of course, *badmashes* have been leaders of dacoits even before *swadeshi* and boycott were heard of. It may be remembered that Sir A. Mackenzie once felt compelled to disarm Bakarganj. Since the *swadeshi* agitation, a number of youths have been thrown upon the country who, because of the pestering attentions of the police spies, find an honest livelihood impossible and betake themselves to crimes. This is the lesson inculcated by Bankim Chandra in his *Devi Chaudhurani* where the girl Prafulla, refused shelter in the house of her father-in-law, is advised by the latter to become a leader of dacoits in order to earn a living.

We have perused Mr. Hughes-Buller's recently published views on the working of the police in Bengal. In regard to this, we are going to put some questions and make certain suggestions:—

- (1) Who has made the temper and disposition of the Indian officers of the police what it is? They are all of respectable castes, of respectable parentage and education. Who has made them so arrogant as they are?
- (2) An Inspector of Police is almost of the same position as a Munsiff. But a Munsiff can rise to be a Judge of the High Court, while the Police Daroga continues to be a Daroga. The Deputy Superintendents that are being appointed are ignorant of police work. The Assistant Superintendents are a class of officers kept

up simply to provide a livelihood for incapables. They are ignorant of the language and the manners of the country even.

- (3) Since it is in Eastern Bengal that dacoities and thefts are occurring, the head-quarters of the police should be located at Dacca instead of at Calcutta.

21. In reviewing the police administration report for Bengal, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November says the Government authorities should consider as to what is the cause of increase of dacoities these days under the British Government which has given peace and protection to this country suppressing all lawlessness.

The journal thanks the Government for the steps that are being taken to attract better class of men to the police department in order to improve its morale.

Noticing the failure of many cases brought against the police, the paper observes that it should be considered whether the fact that the people are generally afraid to appear as witnesses against the police has any bearing on the above failure.

The paper attaches much importance to the need of reforming the *panchayats*, which would prove a great boon to the country.

In conclusion, the journal remarks that a notable change for the better will come on the present unsatisfactory relations between the people and the police if the latter cease to regard themselves to be above the former.

22. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th November quotes from the *Suram's* newspaper a paragraph in which an account is given as to how two young girls of a respectable family, named Santibala Devi and Jnanada Dassi, were kidnapped and sent away to the Hatakhia tea-garden in Sylhet, and how at last their relatives have secured their release by petitioning the Deputy Commissioner of the place. A young boy of 14 and another woman named Kashi Dasi have also been similarly released. It is also said that there are four other respectable women in the garden who are not allowed to correspond with their relatives.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes that there has been a recrudescence of dacoities in Bengal of late. This is of serious import to the disarmed and inoffensive people and also a disgrace to the police. There have been within a week three dacoities in the district of Dacca alone, all by armed robbers. And there has been also a recent attempt at dacoity near Calcutta, which was baffled by the police only after a free fight with the ruffians. The frequency of these crimes is due to the fact that the dacoits very often go undetected. The matter demands prompt looking into. We hope the police authorities, after taking the sound advice of Mr. Hughes-Buller, will do the needful.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

24. The *Hindi Bagavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November says that in the case against the editor of the *Burma Critic* of Rangoon the Judge, while charging the jury, is reported to have made a sweeping remark against the truthfulness and honesty of the natives of the country. If the report is true the Government of India should consider if the man who does not hesitate in calling all Indians liars, is fit to sit as a Judge.

The journal entreats Lord Hardinge to give his early attention to the matter.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November is glad that Government has acceded to the prayer of the newspapers and relieved Babu Dakshina Ranjan Ghosh of the office of Subdivisional Officer, Burdwan, which post has been given to a European. The latter is behaving very cordially and amiably to the mukhtears with whom Dakshina Babu fell out. It is to be hoped Dakshina Babu will be more careful in future.

26. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November also writes in the same strain.

Ibid.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Nov. 26th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

SAMAY,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

27. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes that cases in which a man complains that his minor wife has been enticed away from his house by her father for immoral purposes are of frequent occurrence in the Criminal Courts. In these cases it will often be found that the wife has gone away of her own will because of ill-treatment by her husband's people. Worse still, these complaints are often a device to secure an unwilling woman for purposes of concubinage. This is done by getting a man to pose as her husband, who gets out a warrant for the girl's arrest by the police (in order that she may appear in court as a witness). An accomplice of this same man stands bail for her appearance in Court and thus gets hold of her person. When the case actually comes up for hearing the pretended husband says to the Magistrate that he has compromised the case with the girl's father and would not proceed with it any further. All the fraud and trickery would be exposed if Magistrates made it a settled rule in such cases to hear what the girl herself has to say before deciding the case one way or other. Too often there is no relation of husband and wife existing at all, and Magistrates issue warrants for the production in Court of a so-called wife, on the testimony of a man who is not her husband at all.

A suggestion to Magistrates.

(c)—Jails.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
Nov. 19th, 1912.

28. The *Tipperah Guide* [Comilla] of the 19th November speaks highly of the considerate treatment accorded to prisoners in the Comilla jail by the present Jailer Babu. Such treatment is likely to reform the characters of the prisoners and so subserves the object for which the prison-system is instituted.

Considerate treatment of prisoners in the Comilla jail.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

29. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November draws the kind attention of His Excellency Lord Carmichael to the complaint often heard against the management of the jails in Bengal so far as the supply of proper food to prisoners is concerned.

Supply of food to prisoners.

(d)—Education.

NAYAK,
Nov. 26th, 1912.

30. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th November says that the influence of flattery has become predominant in the matter of selecting text-books for schools, with the result that one person who is a past master in the art of pleasing others has secured almost a monopoly of the text-book business. This man worships all the innumerable gods that be, and gratifies even their bearers and chaprasis. Consequently, he gets all official information, and is timely supplied with the names of the experts to whom books are referred, so that he may influence them. Moreover, if any other author first submits a draft of his book and it happens to be a good production, he secures the draft and turns it to his own use. He has a house at Madhupur, and with the produce of the gardens there he gratifies all. He has extended his influence over Inspectors of Schools, members of the Text-Book Committee and even the Director of Public Instruction. He, therefore, enjoys a monopoly of the text-book business. Whatever he gets written by others or whatever appears in his own name or under an *alias* is at once recommended as a Text-Book for the use of boys. This state of things has been going on for the last ten or fifteen years.

What has been said above is true, perfectly true. But it is difficult to prove it in a law court. The conduct of the Text-Book Committee is far from satisfactory. Books written by well-known scientific men, literateurs and mathematicians are seldom passed by the Committee. In the course list one finds the names of only nameless authors. The selection of text-books for the Burdwan Division has given rise to a scandal, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is discussing the matter. There is no place for honest and learned men in the Education Department of Bengal, whether in connection with the University or the Central Text-book Committee. In order to get anything from the University, one must daily dance attendance at the Bhawanipur house of its Vice-Chancellor, and flatter and serve him in every conceivable way; while if any

Working of the Central Text-Book Committee.

benefit is sought after in the matter of text-books, innumerable gods must be gratified and that, too, with no certainty of success. Lord Carmichael is prayed to remove this scandalous state of affairs and place efficient and *subberdust* English officials at the heads of the University and Education Department with a view to preventing its recurrence.

31. Referring to the proposal that the amount collected for the Aligarh University be sent to the Turkish Relief Fund, the *Al-Mudabbir* [Patna] of the 18th November says that, as it has not yet been decided whether

Moslem University Fund to be given for Turkish relief.

AL-MUDABBIR,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

Musalman would accept the University with the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State, it is not proper to utilize the amount for any other purpose. Besides, considering the present sensation caused among the Musalmans and the deepness of their sympathy for the Turks, it is quite possible that another 30 lakhs or even more may be collected for the Relief Fund; but it would be very difficult for the Musalmans to raise another such large sum for their educational purposes.

32. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 22nd November supports the view of the *Hablul Matin* of Calcutta and of the Hon'ble Dr. Suhrawardy, who hold that the

Ibid.

ALPANCH,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

Moslem University Fund should be made over to the Red Crescent Society, and says that the proposed University would be quite useless for the Musalmans when they are to have no hand in its management and that it would only serve the purpose of the so-called leaders in attaining their selfish motives. Cursed be that (Moslem) University which has 30 lakhs in banks as its fund, while the wounded Turks do not get even a farthing from it! We know that those so-called leaders, who love honour and wealth, who are always afraid of the Government and who apprehend that they would be accused of promoting the Pan-Islamic movement, would differ from us and may take back their handsome subscriptions; but we do not want such men to remain with us and pollute the holy feeling of nationality among the Musalmans. The Muhammadans should hold meetings, pass resolutions in support of the above proposal, and inform Nawab Mozummil Husain Khan Saheb, Secretary, Foundation Committee at Aligarh, to that effect.

33. The *Al-Mudabbir* [Patna] of the 11th November regrets that the Secretary of State has disallowed the affiliation of colleges outside Aligarh and Benares to the Moslem and Hindu Universities respectively.

The Hindu and Moslem Universities.

AL-MUDABBIR,
Nov. 11th, 1912.

The Hindus have, the paper understands, accepted the University with the above conditions, but the Musalmans are not willing to accept such a university, though the paper thinks that the latter also will have to take the charter.

34. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 14th November 1912 is glad to find that loyal Bihar has got a popular ruler in the person of Sir Charles Bayley. The paper under-

Separate University for Bihar.

SHIKSHA,
Nov. 14th, 1912.

stands that Beharis do not wish to have any connection with the Bengalis in the matter of education, and hopes that Bihar and Orissa will have got a separate University before Sir Charles leaves the province.

35. Regarding the constitution of an Advisory Board on behalf of the Government to look after Indian students in England, the *Birbharat* [Calcutta] of the 24th

Case of Indian students in England.

THE BIRBHARAT
Nov. 24th, 1912.

November 1912 observes that the arrangement will cost poor India Rs. 45,000 every year, though in the opinion of the Indians this looking after is not worth even a tittle.

36. Noticing the spread of education in Baroda State and the remarkable

Educational progress of Bihar and United Provinces as compared with that of Baroda.

THE BIRBHARAT,
Nov. 24th, 1912.

progress made there as evidenced by the number of libraries in the State and the extent to which they are used by the people, the *Birbharat* [Calcutta] of the 24th November invites attention of its readers to a comparison of the educational progress of Bihar and the United Provinces with that of Baroda.

37. Referring to the alleged dispute between the naib of the zamindari catcherry at Shribaradi Shambhuganj under the Sherpur thana in the Mymensingh district and Munshi Akbar Ali, Secretary of the local school (see

Attempt by a naib in the Mymensingh district to ruin the Secretary of a school.

ISLAM RAVI
Nov. 24th, 1912.

Report on Native Papers, dated the 26th October 1912, paragraph 26), a correspondent of the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 15th November says that the naib's

muharrir brought a false case against the Munshi's servant, Kudrat Sheikh, which has been dismissed, that a false postal complaint was made against the Munshi's nephew by the naib, that an attempt was one night made to set fire to the Munshi's house, and also an other attempt to kill the whole family of the Munshi by poisoning the well from which they drink. Under the naib's order the mahajans have ceased all transactions with Akbar Ali, and the local boatmen refuse to carry him. All help to the students of the school have also been stopped. The naib is threatening the teachers of the school with false cases unless they leave the school.

The editor draws the attention of the zamindar of the cutcherry and the District Magistrate to the above complaint.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
N. 30th, 1912.

38. In reviewing the proceedings of the Sanitary Conference recently held at Madras, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th November notices that, in the time of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Government of India has devoted more attention than ever to the problems of sanitation and education. Almost all those sanitary measures are now being taken for which the people have been agitating since long.

It is perhaps in the very nature of the things that the Government officials in this country are much behind the people in grasping the situation, and this is surely the result of their not remaining in touch with public opinion.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 31st, 1912.

39. In a second article on the same subject in the issue of the 21st November, the above journal notices a serious omission on the part of the Conference in not taking into consideration the fell disease (plague) which is becoming more widespread every year and the working of inoculation which cannot be said to be without its dangers.

Reference to plague inoculation forces upon the journal's attention the problem of vaccination, which still continues to be compulsory in India, although several medical men of sterling merit and authority in England have shown without doubt that vaccination does more harm than good to the body, and as a result of their investigation compulsion has been withdrawn in the United Kingdom. The journal is unable to see any justification for not doing away with compulsory vaccination similarly in India.

The Sanitary Conference ignored another important subject which has a very close bearing on the sanitation of the country. Adulteration of food articles is one of the most potent causes of public ill-health. In large towns hardly any variety of food-stuffs and eatables can be found unadulterated, while to get pure milk or *ghee* has become well nigh impossible.

The chief cause, however, of the insanitary condition of the country is the poverty of the people which, the claims of the Government to the contrary notwithstanding, is, the journal emphatically asserts, increasing every day, and until effective steps are taken to relieve the country of dire poverty a thousand conferences will be unable to protect the people from attacks of diseases.

The journal draws the Government's attention to the glaring shortcomings of such sanitary conferences in not seeking the co-operation of the sons of the soil. Even if a few Indians are invited to a conference, care is not taken to select proper men such as may be well acquainted with the life and wants of the poor masses. If the Governments of other provinces follow the example of the Bengal Government in selecting men like Babu Mati Lal Ghosh to advise on sanitary subjects affecting the masses, the speedy fulfilment of the object of the sanitary conferences will be assured.

As regards the remedy, the journal observes, the praises of quinine were sung as usual at this year's conference also, though to every thoughtful man now it is a common knowledge that the drug is injurious to health. The journal gives its reasons against the use of quinine.

For the people of this country the Ayurvedic medicines are the best suited, and they are very cheap, too. But owing to the selfishness of the doctors and

the obstinate indifference of the Government able *vaidyas* (physicians practising the Indian system of medicine) are now scarcely to be found. There is yet time to make the loss good. It will do immense good to the country if the Government revives the Ayurvedic system, giving it the encouragement it so richly deserves, and if European doctors study it and extend their support to deserving *vaidyas* .

40. A correspondent of the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 21st November says that the result of the Darjeeling Water-supply Conference will most probably be the reserving of a tank in each village for drinking purposes after it has been re-excavated and brought into good condition by the District Board, the formation of union committees in all villages for keeping such tanks in good condition, and the preparation of plans showing such villages as have received the benefit of the new system. Now, is it to be understood that the District Boards will spend all their incomes on works of water-supply? The hope that the whole proceeds of the road cess will be devoted to such works has been shattered, in spite of the admirable way in which the matter was put before the Conference by Babu Mati Lal Ghosh. It has, moreover, been proposed that union committees should raise small sums from villagers for keeping the tanks under their supervision in good condition. But why should people pay this new tax when they already pay the road cess? People are glad that Government is at last trying to alleviate their water distress. But the results of the Conference as announced by the Government are disappointing.

41. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 14th November suggests that village chaulkidars should be entrusted with the duty of guarding tanks against their water being fouled by the villagers. At present the chaulkidar is an unnecessary burden on a village, for he is never known to do any guard-duty.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes:—It is said that the Trust has power, in order to provide building sites, under section 39A, to acquire surplus lands, i.e., lands in addition to those required for the widening of roads. This cannot be a correct interpretation of the law. And section 39A cannot be thus interpreted, even in the light of the object which the Trust has in view in widening Russa Road. It is, of course, true that in order to provide building sites the Trust can open new roads or widen existing roads. And it is admitted also that there is ample building land to the south of the city which will be developed in time. But has the Trust power to provide building sites by destroying houses and buildings already existing? Certainly the Legislature could not have intended this. Moreover, when the Trust says that "there is ample building land to the south which will be developed in time," evidently it means not the lands on either side of Russa Road, but those to the south, near Kalighat. The lands on either side of Russa Road are already built upon and certainly are not waste lands, which may be developed for building purposes. So, we think, the Trust has no power to acquire additional land on either side of Russa Road as building sites.

Now, the scheme for Russa Road is a widening scheme—it is a street scheme. The Trust can acquire only so much land as is necessary for this widening purpose. It will be as unreasonable for the Trust to acquire in this connection lands on a side of the road which are not necessary for this purpose as it would be for it to acquire in the same connection lands, say in Bagh Bazar. The law distinctly says that such lands will be acquired as are necessary for the execution of the scheme. And what is the scheme in the present case, and what are the lands needed therefor? If the Trust carefully considered these points, there would be no grounds for complaint.

There is a provision in the law stating that objections to any of these improvement schemes by those affected may be submitted within two months, and Government, after hearing those objections, will ultimately sanction or disallow the scheme. So it is to Government that the aggrieved ratepayers must ultimately look for redress. And luckily we have now in Lord Carmichael a benevolent-minded ruler, who, we are confident, will not turn a deaf ear to the wailings and just prayers of the people. Of course, we must take care to see

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Nov. 21st, 1912.

JYOTI,
Nov. 14th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

that the representations of the people reach His Excellency's ears. So far, the Board has announced four schemes, three of which are street schemes and one is a general improvement scheme. We have tried to show that the procedure adopted in regard to the street schemes is faulty.

There is another point to complain of. The street scheme for Russa Road was first notified in certain English papers on the 5th November. Why the notice was not sent to any vernacular paper for publication, as in the case of some other improvement schemes, the Trust alone can tell. In the meantime, though objections are to be filed within two months of publication, the Trust cannot supply the necessary maps to the public, because, "Owing to delay in unloading the ship in which a supply of printing paper has arrived, the Chairman regrets that it has been impossible to prepare a sufficient number of plans of the area in scheme No. 4 to satisfy all demands." And there is no telling when these maps will be forthcoming. This is surprising and lamentable. Why, then, this publication of the notice in such indecent haste? Some people say that the *sahibs*, going to Tollygunge to play golf and see the races, find the narrowness of Russa Road a great source of annoyance. Hence this eagerness on the part of the Trust to widen this road. If this be true, Mr. Bompas's good sense cannot be praised. At any rate, should not the time for receiving complaints be extended in view of this delay in the publication of the plans?

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

43. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 18th November refers to the action of the local District Magistrate in nominating a second Musalman to the local municipal Board, in addition to the one he used to nominate in previous years, because this year no Musalman has been returned by election. The paper, observes that before recommending a second Moslem for nomination, the Magistrate should have consulted the municipal authorities, at least those Commissioners whom Government trusts. Moreover, if Government is to nominate a Moslem, because a Moslem has failed to come in by election, we ask, would it nominate an extra Hindu if there had been one Hindu the less among the elected Commissioners? And if a Moslem was to be nominated at all, the disappointed candidate who sought election, Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan, should have been chosen instead of Maulvi Obed-ul-Gani. As it is, the former will now enter on a long course of harassing and expensive litigation, which will cause trouble to the municipality as well. If he wins his case, he will be the third Musalman on the Board. If now there come to be three Musalmans, it will be made a precedent in the future for demanding that there should be three Moslems on the Board always. The Hindus, afraid of this, may set up an agitation.

JASOHAR,
Nov. 16th, 1912.

44. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 16th November suggests the formation at district head-quarters of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to inquire and collect detailed information as to the connection of jute-steeping in the mufassal areas in Jessore with the local prevalence of malaria. Let it be ascertained what is the area sown with jute in each village, what amount of it is steeped, what are the rivers and khals used for this purpose, to what extent the prevalence of malarial fever in the locality has been due to this practice, and so on. If all this be too much, let it at least be ascertained how many cases there have been of violation of the recent rule prohibiting jute-steeping, of convictions therefor and acquittals connected therewith. Even this will do much public good.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

45. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that the recent reassessment of the road cess in the Bakarganj district has resulted in serious injustice to certain people. Small khals have been included by the survey authorities as parts of lands. Maps of *mausas* do not show these khals as existing at all. The banks of khals to the limits of low-water in winter have been included as lands. Though those banks are not likely to yield any crops for the next 50 years, yet, thanks to the settlement

officers, many poor raiyats will have to pay cess on these lands. These re-settlement operations were undertaken to allay strife between zamindars and raiyats. But thanks to the arbitrariness of the Deputy Collector in charge, (Nalini Ranjan Babu), the raiyats who were so long paying cess on lands will now have to pay cess on water also. So the new arrangement, though beneficial to Government and to the zamindar, will ruin the raiyats. The matter is serious enough, and Lord Carmichael will, we hope, earn the gratitude of the people by redressing their grievances.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

46. In connexion with the survey now in progress for a railway to Tangail, the *Charu Mitra* [Mymensingh] of the 12th November suggests that the new line should join the existing railway near Khagdahar and pass *via* the Madhupur hills to Tangail. This line will be least expensive to build and will offer the best chances of profit. If the line passes through Bausi, an expensive bridge will have to be built and the people of the eastern part of Tangail will not benefit thereby.

CHARU MITRA,
Nov. 12th, 1912.

47. Being alarmed at the recent outrage committed on a female passenger on the Bengal North-Western Railway the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th November asks: Is the Board of Railways unable to discover any means to check such outrages?

HINDI
BANGAVASI,
Nov. 28th, 1912.

48. Referring to the silted up condition of the Bhagirathi and the evils which it gives rise to, the *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 23rd November says that two or three dredgers should be engaged to dredge its source. At present only one dredger has been engaged for the purpose.

PRATIHAR,
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

(h)—*General.*

49. By making certain reductions in some of the duties imposed on the textile manufacturers of this country who, under the heavy burden of the various duties, are quite unable to compete successfully with their foreign rivals, the Government of India have tried to give them some consolation, writes the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November.

HINDI
BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

Even this small favour deserves recognition, and the journal, therefore, thanks the Government for the same.

50. In connection with the question of the purchase of Government stores in this country in a larger measure than now, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November writes:—

HITAVADI
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

The Indian Engineering Association has said that the new rules of Government in this connection have not benefited the local manufacturers to any considerable extent. Government ought to buy things made here, even if they do not quite come up to the standard of English manufactures. Else how can Indian manufacturers make progress? It is to be hoped that Government will pay heed to this prayer of the Indian Engineering Association.

51. Referring to the question of the control of the reserve fund by the Secretary of State for India, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 24th November remarks that those who have even the slightest acquaintance with the problem of finance will admit with one voice that the India office should have no control over this fund, that it has no right to use it for banking purposes.

BIR BHARAT,
Nov. 24th, 1912.

52. The leading articles of the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] in its issues of the 23rd and 24th November have been devoted to the criticism of the administration of Indian

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 23rd, 24th, 1912.

"Administration or squander."

finances and the following observations are made under the marginally-noted headline:—

When India was governed by the East Indian Company the British Parliament used to keep a strict eye over all the affairs of the Company and all its actions were subjected to severe criticisms.

But when the British Parliament took the Government of India in its own hands and in a way every Englishman became the ruler of this country there came a great change in the attitude of the English people. They began to believe that India was governed for the good of England and this belief slackened much of the interest that Parliament used to take in Indian affairs. Even the two great political parties of England, unfortunately for India, regard her administration as something outside the pale of party politics. The whole of Indian administration has been placed under the control of one official namely the Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council. The salaries of these officials are paid by the Indian Exchequer. The British tax-payer finding that the Indian administration does not cost him even a single farthing has ceased to take any real interest in Indian affairs. Thus the Secretary of State for India has become in reality the sole master of the Indian situation. As a matter of mere form he presents once in the year the Indian Budget in the Parliament and this with formal criticisms is passed year after year without any difficulty whatsoever. The result of all this is the increasing autocracy of the Government authorities, which is best illustrated by abnormal growth of expenditure. The number of European officials has increased, their salaries enhanced and their amusements multiplied; while trade and commerce of the country has gone wholly in their hands. Capital for railways and other similar enterprises have begun to pour in from England. Indian debts slowly swelling have become so large that India has to pay annually 15 crores of rupees as mere interest. Add to all this the expenses due to pensions of retired British officials and to the India office. In a word, poor India has to pay about 25 crores of rupees as home charges.

Between these Home charges and the system of Indian coinage there is a close connection. Formerly gold coins were current in India and for some time after the assumption of Indian Administration by the British Parliament the same continued to be the chief current coins of the Indian Government. But the discovery of gold mines in California and Australia led to a decrease in the value of gold and as a result of this Indian gold coins also decreased in value and to tide over the difficulty the Government of India issued silver coins. At the time when Queen Victoria became the Empress of this country silver was the chief metal of coinage. But pound, the English coin of currency being of gold, great difficulty began to be experienced in money transaction between England and India.

Here the paper explains the necessity of Government coinage and the principle underlying it. In this connection it observes that the Government should make coins for persons sending gold or silver to the mint after realising from them the necessary cost of such a coinage. This system obtains in all the civilised countries of the World. But unfortunately the Indian mint is closed to the public. An artificial value has been assigned to the coins prepared in the Indian mints which is higher than their actual value.

In order to avoid difficulties in money transaction between England and India the Secretary of State for India issues 'Consol' Bills. This system was once very useful and expedient but now it is no longer required. Besides, it is now being misused, for the Secretary of State continues to sell Consols though his action is causing great loss to India.

MANBHAM,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

53. The *Manbham* [Purulia] of the 18th November has an article attacking the Educational Adviser for Indian Students in London. First are recounted the good things he omits to do, the things he ought to do, nevertheless:—

(1) He does not try to relax the restriction in numbers put on the admission of Indians into many schools and colleges.

(2) He does not try to open to Indians the gates of those hospitals which are now shut to them because of their colour.

(3) There are many Principals (like the Medical Dean in Edinburgh for example) who do not assist Indian students, but rather subject them to harsh language. The Educational Adviser utterly ignores these complaints.

(4) He does not try to get Indians admitted to workshops for practical instruction, workshops from which they are shut out now from motives of trade rivalry and jealousy. For what he omits to do in these directions, however, he makes ample amends by his unceasing vigilance in keeping the Indian students under strict control as regards their political activities. Indeed his vigilance in this direction has contributed, along with certain other conditions, to make the lives of Indian students in England well-nigh intolerable. In the old days, Anglo-Indians used to regard Indians as inferior beings, worthy of their benevolent patronage. Now, however, they regard us as possible rivals and are therefore jealous of us. They, on return to England, infect the minds of their fellow Englishmen with the same prejudices against Indians which they themselves cherish. Indians, too, who go to England, no longer regard Englishmen with the same reverence. They cannot *kow-tow* to them always, as their predecessors used to do. So they have ceased to be welcome in England.

54. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November remarks that although poor India has to pay Rs. 45,000 annually for maintaining a staff of advisers to Indian students in England, the work done by them is, according to the Indians themselves, not worth a farthing.

BASUMATI
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

55. Referring to the recent visit to Bankipur by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa the *Almudabbir* [Patna] of the 11th November writes :—

ALMUDABBIR,
Nov. 11th, 1912.

The whole Province is anxiously waiting to see the reforms which His Honour is expected to bring about for the welfare of the people. No reform of any magnitude, however, would appear valuable to the eyes of the masses of the Patna city unless and until they see the roads, streets and drains neat and clean and in good and healthy condition, which again is impossible without the introduction of the drainage system. The student community hopes that a separate University would be given to Behar, that steps would be taken to provide higher medical education, that an Engineering College after the model of the College at Rurki or Shibpur would be opened and that more attention would be paid to education in general. Besides the above the establishment of a High Court and reforms in police and other departments are sufficient work to keep His Honor busily engaged for five years.

Ibid.

56. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th November is glad to see the rumour of the establishment of a Supreme Court at Delhi contradicted, for such a court would have increased litigation besides limiting the powers of the High Court.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 20th, 1912.

If a higher Court at Delhi is at all needed the journal would propose that a few members of the Privy Council should visit the Indian capital for two or three months every year to hear appeals from the orders of the Indian High Courts and the British Exchequer be made to pay all the expenditure involved in this arrangement.

57. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November cannot favour the idea of a Supreme Court at Delhi. For, in India it is not always possible to get impartial justice.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

The impartiality of some Calcutta High Court Judges has made them an eyesore to certain fiery Anglo-Indian journals. So it is not desirable to establish a Supreme Court here, where justice and impartiality are thus out of favour. Rather, let steps be taken to reform the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

58. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November objects to the suggested splitting up of the Calcutta Police Court, on the ground that it will inconvenience pleaders and suitors and thus put a new difficulty in the way of getting justice.

SAMAY,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

Suggested splitting up of the Calcutta Police Court.

ALPANCH.
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

59. The *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 22nd November exhorts the Musalman voters to elect on their behalf men of education and culture, courage and sympathy to the Councils. Such men alone are needed for the Councils as are capable of doing useful work there, and have real interest in public affairs. These members should work not for the interest of the Musalmans alone, for they have their wider duty as Indians. The Musalmans have an equal responsibility in the welfare of the country with the Hindus. It would be playing a traitor to the country and an act of unfairness to the Hindus if we keep aloof from popular agitations but be forward in participating equal share when the object is gained. We regret to say that the Musalman members except Mr. Mazharul Haq and Maulvi Fakruddin, had either been working for the sole interest of the Musalmans or been indiscriminately voting with the Government. In matters of the general welfare of the country they always played the traitor. Such members should now be elected as have a desire to promote friendly relation between the Hindus and the Musalmans. Bitter experiences of the past have taught us that to remain aloof from the Hindus is very prejudicial to our own interest. Now when we have received brotherly sympathy from them in the matter of the Balkan war it would be unjust and ungrateful on our part if we also do not embrace them with open heart. We should never let private and personal considerations mould our opinion in giving votes to the candidates for election which is a thing purely of public concern.

THE BIRBHARAT,
Nov. 24th, 1912.

60. The *Birbharat* of the 24th November 1912 observes that in the revised regulations of the Imperial Legislative Council the Muhammadans have again been given separate representation despite the just prayer of the Hindus to the country. The paper regrets that the educated community has been accorded no seat in the Council and observes that nowhere in the world the public opinion of middle class men and the educated community—the real backbone of a nation—is treated with such indifference. The very men who in other countries are the real power in the Government have been debarred from entering the Legislative Council. The paper is, however, thankful to the Government for raising the number of elected members from 25 to 27.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

61. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November writes as follows:—
In the revised Council Regulations also the just prayers of the Hindu community have been ignored and the Musalman community has received the privilege of sending 'special' and 'separate' representatives to the Councils. The suffrage has been refused to the non-official educated community which forms the backbone of the Indian nation. In no other country is the claim of the non-official educated community to representation so absolutely ignored. The decision of the Government of India in this matter cannot be said to be at all a wise one. We, however, thank the Government for increasing the number of non-official members in the Supreme Council.

The position of the Hindu community in Bombay in the Council Regulations is particularly unfavourable. The Bombay Council sends three representatives to the Supreme Council. One of these three must be a Musalman and is to be elected solely by the Musalman members of the Council. In the election of the other two members also the Musalman members of the Council are to vote along with the other members. This is an extreme partiality to the Musalman community to the disadvantage of the Hindu community.

The attitude of the Government of India towards Musalmans in the Punjab Council leads us to think that here also it has followed Sir B. Fuller's favourite-wife principle. There will be five non-official members in the Punjab Council, one elected by the merchant community, two by the Musalman community, and two by landlords. This rule will make the strength of Musalman members in the Council preponderatingly greater than that of Hindu members; for the Musalman population predominating in the Province, there is every chance of the representatives of the landlords also being Musalmans. In other provinces Government have given special representation to Musalmans on the ground of their numerical inferiority. Why should not the Government

then give the Hindus of the Punjab special representation on the same ground?

62. The *Hitavarta* [Chittagong] of the 15th November dwells on the intense dissatisfaction among the public of Chittagong, caused by the new Council Regulations, which give to the municipalities and landholders of that Division a seat alternately instead of at each election. It is a most illogical arrangement, which ought to be promptly rectified.

HITAVARTA,
Nov. 16th, 1912.

The Council Regulations and Chittagong.

63. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 14th November hopes that the authorities will reconsider the matter and place Chittagong in the same category with other divisions.

JYOTI,
Nov. 14th, 1912.

Ibid.

64. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 12th November writes that the local people are alarmed to hear that Government has not yet abandoned its intention of partitioning Mymensingh district. Lord Carmichael saw here for himself how opposed the public are to this change, and people were expecting that His Excellency would defer to public opinion. Lord Hardinge, however, is said to be in favour of splitting up the district into three parts. The evils of such a scheme have already been dwelt upon. The new railway will greatly minimise the importance of such a partition. Let Government therefore abandon its intention and conciliate local public opinion.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 12th, 1912.

The Partition of Mymensingh.

65. The rumour, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 21st November, that Lord Hardinge has desired to make three districts out of Mymensingh has greatly agitated the public mind in the district. Lord Carmichael knows the mind of the Mymensingh people on the question of the partition and it is hoped that he will not act against it. And why should he when the administrative difficulties in connection with the district can be removed by constructing a number of railway lines?

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 21st, 1912.

Ibid.

66. Anent the same subject the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 19th November says that what Mymensingh really wants is the joining of its subdivisions with the head-quarters by means of railway lines, and not a partition of the district. A partition may benefit the public service, but it will in no way benefit the people of the place. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael will not act against the public will in this matter. His Excellency has admitted the necessity of extending railway lines in the district. It is hoped that the suggestions of the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi in Council on the subject will be carried out by the authorities.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 19th, 1912.

Ibid.

67. Referring to the proposed abolition of the register of lost currency notes, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that this measure will be an encouragement to would-be thieves, and will take away a safeguard which the public value.

SAMAY,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

Register of lost currency notes.

68. The *Suvarna Vanik* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November says that the abolition of the register will be highly inconvenient to house-holders who will henceforward be very ill at ease with currency notes of high value in their cash-boxes.

SUVARNAVANIK,
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

Ibid.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November expresses dissatisfaction at this Government order. The old system, if it did not actually lead to the tracing of thefts, was, at any rate, a deterrent to would-be-thieves.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

Ibid.

70. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November hopes that the Government will give favourable consideration to the application of the survivor of the old Royal family of Burma for a State pension.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

An application for State pension.

71. Noticing the large increase in the transport of coolies from India to Ceylon the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November asks:—Does it not indicate the growing depression of this country?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

Transport of coolies to Ceylon.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

72. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November sees that the Government of India is very kind to Abors, for arrangements are being made for their education and giving them medical aid.

Kindness of Government for Abors.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

73. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November cannot understand why the Maharaja of Darbhanga has not been given a portfolio as a member of the Executive Council. It is not proper to shelve a man like him. There is to be a question in the Legislative Council on this point, but will it elicit the real facts?

The Maharaja of Darbhanga as a Member of the Executive Council.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

74. A correspondence published in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that the Muhammadan Marriage Registrar of Muksudpur, Faridpur, district is still pursuing his vagaries and has threatened those who wrote against him in the press (*see* Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 21st September, page 1129, paragraph 52) with defamation suits.

The Muhammadan Marriage Registrar of Muksudpur, Faridpur.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

A/contradiction.

The same paper also publishes a contradiction of the complaints against the above Marriage Registrar.

RANGPUR
DARPAH,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

75. The *Rangpur Darpan* [Rangpur] of the 18th November says that Mr. K. C. De, Magistrate of Rangpur, has become very popular in the district by his affability and public spirit and takes the *Bengalee* and *Nayak* newspapers to task for having ascribed motives to him in connection with the recent case against the local Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. K. C. De, Magistrate of Rangpur.

NAYAK,
Nov. 25th, 1912.

76. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th November has a paragraph insinuating that there is a relationship between Mr. Bompas, President of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and Mr. Duval, the newly appointed President of the Land Acquisition Tribunal.

Messrs. C. H. Bompas and H. P. Duval.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAIISHI,
Nov. 20th, 1912.

77. Referring to the ensuing visit of His Excellency Lord Carmichael to Murshidabad, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of 20th November hopes that His Excellency will take the opportunity of seeing the local rural conditions for himself, and not be dazzled by the apparent prosperity of Murshidabad town. The condition of the Bhagirathi here is steadily deteriorating. It has to be re-excavated, if the problem of the local water-supply for rural areas is to be tackled. The state of the roads and communications in the district also is bad. The drainage of the rural areas also is defective. This is telling on the health of the village population, which is falling off every year. Steps should be taken to secure for each village or group of villages a supply of pure drinking-water, a school and a dispensary. The sadar town itself is in a bad way. The roads, drains and lighting are worse than in most other mufassal towns.

Lord Carmichael's approaching visit to Murshidabad.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division should make Murshidabad his head-quarters. His presence there will generally result in bringing about an improvement in the local municipal and rural affairs. It is to be hoped that Lord Carmichael will see all classes of people at Murshidabad, as he is said to have done during his tour in Eastern Bengal some months ago.

PRATIKAR
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

78. The *Pratikal* [Berhampore] of the 23rd November says that on the occasion of Lord Carmichael's ensuing visit to Murshidabad all the local wants and grievances should be placed before His Excellency. The special attention of His Excellency should be drawn to the deplorable condition of the Bhagirathi and the inadequacy of the steps which are now being taken to improve it. It is also absolutely necessary to establish a subdivision at Domkal, the people of which place have to travel 15 or 16 miles of extremely bad roads for attending court at the head-quarters.

Ibid.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAVADI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

79. A correspondent of the *Murshidabad Hitavadi* [Murshidabad] of the 13th November takes exception to the proceedings of the meeting convened by the Magistrate of Murshidabad, in which a reception committee was formed in connection with His Excellency the Governor's ensuing visit to Murshidabad town. The Magistrate was, it is alleged, the self-constituted President of the meeting. After the names of the Maharajas of Cossimbazar and Nashipore had been proposed for the Presidency of the Reception Committee, some Government officer proposed the name of the Magistrate, and, as a matter of course, he was elected. A Deputy Magistrate was then elected Secretary, and the two Maharajas were elected only Vice-Presidents. Again, a garden party is being got up with public subscriptions for the occasion. This party ought by all means to be held in the spacious gardens of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar at Banjetia, or at the *kothi* of the Raja of Lalgola at Saidabad. But arrangements are being made for holding it in the residence of the District Judge of the place. Nevertheless, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar has been asked to bear the cost of decoration, and so forth, for the party. All Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal as well as Lord Curzon have visited Murshidabad. The Divisional Commissioner ought therefore to have consulted a few influential non-officials of the place, instead of consulting the Magistrate alone, for arrangements to be made in view of the Governor's visit. There is, however, time yet for mistakes to be rectified, and it is hoped that they will be rectified.

80. Referring to the statement in the Parliament that Mr. Montagu's visit in India is not altogether private but has some official bearing as well, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th November says that many Indians are led to think that the Under-Secretary has come here to see for himself whether Calcutta is the best suited place for India's capital or Delhi.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

81. Anent the question of the Government paying the travelling expenses of Mr. Montagu, while in India, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November asks:—
For what good to the Indians was this money granted by the Government? If the authorities had any regard for the people's money, they would not spend it like this."

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

III.—LEGISLATION.

82. Referring to the fact that Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill for the protection of women and girls has been referred to Local Governments, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November hopes the country generally will be found to support this legislation.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

83. Seeing that the Government is determined to treat the *Ayurvedic* system of medicine with utter indifference, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November appeals to the ruling chiefs of the native states specially the ancient houses of Rajputana and the Maharajas of Baroda and Mysore to direct their early attention to the highly deplorable neglect of the Indian system of medicine and take prompt and effective steps for its revival and advancement.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 23rd, 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

84. Referring to the suggestions made in some quarters that India, like the Colonial Governments, should provide dread-noughts for Imperial defence, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th November says that if demand is to be made from India to contribute to the Naval Power of the

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 24th, 1912.

Empire in the manner the Colonial Governments are proposing to do, she should be given the right of the self-government so that she may be able to reduce the unreasonable expenditure in the administration of the country and to make satisfactory progress in trade and commerce. The contribution of the colonies to the Imperial defence, moreover, is of no significance in comparison to the assistance which poor India has been giving to wealthy England and her Empire by bearing the cost of maintaining an enormous army.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 24th, 1912.

85. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th November finds itself unable to share the delight expressed by the *Leader* of Allahabad on the decision of the Liberal Government not to resign but to continue in office; for India has nothing to gain from sweet words, lip sympathy and nominal reforms of the Liberals. It is in the time of these Liberals that India has been deprived of freedom of Press and Platform, His Majesty's subjects have been deported without trial, public opinion has been treated with contempt, Hindi—the universal language of this country—has been ignored and to crown all the public money has been extravagantly expended.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 20th, 1912.

86. Quoting a passage from the *Daily Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore in which great dissatisfaction has been expressed at the election of Raja Kushal Pal Sinha to the council of the United Provinces and the fact that the two Muhammadan delegates also on behalf of the Agra Municipality voted for the Raja has been greatly resented, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th November comments as follows:—

The tone of Muhammadan journals of the calibre of *Paisa Akhbar* is a great obstacle in the way of union between the Hindus and Muhammadans. Such journals are willing to join hands with the Hindus only if the latter be prepared to make themselves their slaves. But the days when this was possible are now gone for ever. The Hindus seek union with the Musalmans because they deem it necessary for the good of the country. But this attitude of the Hindus has given rise to an air of importance among the Muhammadans. The Hindus should therefore now give up all talk of reconciliation with them. Turkey has already fallen and Persia too can now hardly breathe. Ere long the Muhammadans (of India) will themselves feel anxious to be on friendly terms with the Hindus.

ALPANCH,
Nov. 22nd, 1912.

87. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 22nd November has a poem under the marginally noted heading in which the following lines occur:—

"Call of Islam."

The present (calamity that has befallen the Musalmans) is a sort of test from God;

If you remain firm in this, then you would succeed.

It is the time that you should show to the world a sight

Which it has never seen before.

O My dear friends, if you do not lose heart,

You may get in the twinkling of an eye whatever you desire.

O.....(illegible) it is not good to live in this state of agony;

It is desirable that this recurring trouble be removed for ever.

The thorn which ever pricks in the heart must be taken out.

Either yourself or your enemy (and not both) should live in the country;

If you have to live in this world live with honour;

Better die, but, for God's sake, do not live in disgrace.

If you have sense of shame let it be demonstrated;

Clear yourself of the charge which lies upon your head.

It is the time that you should show to the world what you can do.

Indeed, practically show to your enemy today that

You are alive and have to live for some time to come.

It is not easy for Europe to efface you.

88. Where are those European critics, asks the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st November, to whom the breaking of the Sessions of the Indian National Congress at Surat was a proof of the incompetence of the Indians to carry on the administration of their country? How is it that they are not so forward in reviewing, in the same tone, the recent disgraceful scene in the British House of Commons. There is much similarity between the incident that took place at Surat and that of the recent occurrence in Parliament, with the difference that while in the former speakers were insulted, the Speaker himself was the victim in the latter, and unlike at the Congress books were thrown in Parliament instead of shoes, simply because the members were not in the habit of putting off their shoes (for this purpose), and no chairs were hurled since one could not be found there.

The remarkable difference, however, between the Englishmen and ourselves, adds the journal, is that the rival parties of England will meet together again and do the work of their country, while the severance of the two parties of the Congress continues even to-day.

89. The *Al-Mudabbir* [Patna] of the 18th November publishes a list of the names of those persons who are willing to go as Volunteers to take part in the Balkan war on the Turkish side.

90. Congratulating the Turks who are sacrificing their own lives instead of those of animals in this month of Bakr-Id (a month of sacrifice) to save the honour of their co-religionists, in performing which sacred duty the Muhammadans of other countries also should join the Turks, the *Ittihad* [Bihar] of the 20th November regretfully says that the weak Indian Musalmans are not so fortunate as to get an opportunity to take part in such sacrifice, though they may atone for this by remitting the price of the hides of animals sacrificed to the Red Crescent Society.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA.
Nov. 21st, 1912.

AL-MUDABBIR,
Nov. 18th, 1912.

ITTIHAD,
Nov. 20th, 1912.

URIYA PAPERS.

91. Referring to the memorial recently submitted by the people of Orissa to His Excellency the Governor-General of India praying for the retransfer of Orissa to Bengal, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 13th November quotes at length, and gives full support to, the view of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th October regarding the linguistic and religious affinities between Bengal and Orissa. The paper concludes the article with the following remarks:—

"We said the same thing when the territorial redistribution was first announced, and observed that a little independent inquiry would prove the correctness of our statement. But if there is, 'so much close affinity between Bengal and Orissa in such matters, there is no such close resemblance between Bihar and Orissa,' to quote from the same memorial. And therefore Orissa was separated from the province of Bengal and tacked on to Bihar! Surely one cannot conceive of a more incongruous and fantastic arrangement than this, and for this the Indian advisers of His Excellency are entirely responsible."

92. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 13th November fully supports the provisions of the proposed new legislation for trading companies with the following difference:—

"But the provisions of the Bill regarding the registration and inspection of accounts by the auditors should not be extended to private companies which must, under section 2, clause 11, consist of at least two but not more than 50 members, and which are strictly prohibited from inviting public subscription or shares of debentures of the company. These private companies are petty concerns or undertakings, and the expensive obligations provided in the Bill will be detrimental to the growth of indigenous trading companies."

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 13th, 1912.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 13th, 1912.

URITA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 13th, 1912.

93. The *Urita* and *Navasamvad* [Balasore], *Samsad Vahika* [Bengal] and the *Garjadbasi* [Talcher] of the 13th, 14th and 16th November, respectively, are quite jubilant over the news recently published by the *Bangabasi* [Calcutta] that the Bihar and Orissa Government have decided to make Puri the seat of their summer residence.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

• BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th November, 1912.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 30th November 1912.

CONTENTS.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch 723	(f)— <i>Questions affecting the land—</i>
	Settlement work in Dacca 729
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</i>
The Turko-Bulgarian war 726	Train thieves 729
Peace proposals in the Turko-Bulgarian war ... 726	
Ditto ditto ib.	(h)— <i>General—</i>
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	The <i>Bakr-Id</i> festival 730
(a)— <i>Police—</i>	Ditto 731
Dakaities in Eastern Bengal 726	The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, and the <i>Bakr-Id</i> festival ib.
Ditto ditto 727	The Public Service Commission ib.
	Ditto ditto 732
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>	III.—LEGISLATION.
Nil.	The Bengal Legislative Council 732
	Ditto ditto 733
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
Juvenile offenders 728	Nil.
	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
(d)— <i>Education—</i>	Nil.
Nil.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>	Nil.
<i>Katcha</i> roads in the Bardwan district 728	
The All-India Sanitary Conference 729	

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	3,500 to 3,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunja Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Naresh Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priyo Nath Sen	...
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

PART II OF THE WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the List of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st June 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
New	"World's Messenger." ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakrabarty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 22 years.	100 copies.
Do.	"Current Indian Cases" (a law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1790. The *Mussalman* remarks that though it is a fact that the Turks have been defeated in various battles and have already lost most of their territories in Europe, it has, however, been apparent that exaggerations and gross misstatements have been a virtue with the Allies. Once it was reported that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, was dead, and this has transpired to be untrue. The other day it was given out that Nazim Pasha was himself proceeding to Bulgarian headquarters to sue for peace, but there has been no confirmation of the report, and news from the seat of war indicates that this too is unfounded. The reported fall of Adrianople has also turned out to be false. Mis-statements and exaggerations are numerous, and the motives underlying these are obvious. One of the motives is to demoralise the Moslem world and destroy the sympathy of the Mussalmans for their brethren in Turkey. But it is hoped they will under no circumstances succeed in their evil design. Even if the worst happens to Turkey, the Mussalman will not fail to discharge their duty towards their fellow-religionists in distress. The bond of religion is nowhere so strong as in Islam and what the Mussalmans in all parts of India are doing at the present moment is an eloquent testimony to the solidarity of the followers of that creed and the sympathy which one Mussalman feels for another in trouble.

The war is raging. Turkey is reported to have applied for armistice, and on Tuesday the conditions of the armistice were transmitted by Bulgaria to Constantinople, accompanied by the main conditions of peace, the principal one of which permits Turkey to retain Constantinople and a strip of the European coast. No Mussalman can look upon these conditions with equanimity. The heroic defence that the Turks are making at Chatalja and the almost invincible nature of the forts on the Chatalja lines go to show that Constantinople cannot be taken by the Allies unless the Greek fleet is able to make its way through the Dardanelles and bombard the town from the sea. This is a somewhat remote contingency, though the unexpected has now and then happened in the course of this war. So the permission to Turkey to retain Constantinople and a strip of land along the European coast is no concession to her, and we do not know what benefit Turkey will derive by concluding such a humiliating peace. The powers with whom consistency has never been a virtue, except that they are consistently inconsistent, have now declared that the *status quo* cannot be maintained and that the Allies should not be deprived of the fruits of their victories. Their policy is not generally dictated by justice and fair play, but by self-interest and greed, and it is not expected that they will eventually intervene to restore the Turkish territories to the Turkish Government. To us it seems that Turkey will be better advised not to conclude a humiliating peace even if she incur the risk of being driven bag and baggage from Europe.

Whatever the immediate result of this unjust war may be, however, its side-issue is favourable to Islam as well as to Asia. Islam will recognise that the Mussalmans are an eyesore to Christian Europe and Asia will realise the principle of Europe for the Europeans and Asia for the Asiatics, and their policies will be formulated accordingly. The war has already done something towards unifying the different communities in India. Our Hindu fellow-countrymen have been showing commendable sympathy towards their Muhammadan neighbours and many of them have liberally subscribed to the funds of the Red Crescent Society. The reports of meetings held in different parts of the country to raise subscriptions for Turkish relief show that they are co-operating with the Muhammadans and making speeches sympathising with Turkey in her present distress. The growing unity in India will be the precursor of the unity between the Asiatics, and if the present war succeeds in this, it will not have broken out in vain, and the Asiatics will not have been a loser as is supposed at the present moment.

MUSALMAN.
22nd Nov. 1915.

BENGALER.
21st Nov. 1912.

Peace proposals in the Turko-Bulgarian War.

1791. Turkey, writes the *Bengalee*, is now in possession of the terms on which alone the Allies are prepared to make peace with her. The most important of these terms is that the Sultan is to be deprived of practically the whole of his European Empire and is to retain merely the sovereignty of Constantinople. Whether this magnanimous offer will be as magnanimously accepted by the Porte, remains to be seen. The worst of it is that Turkey may have no choice in the matter. The fact that she has been repeatedly requesting the Powers to intervene can leave only one impression in the mind of the dispassionate observer. It seems that exasperated by the tactics indulged in by the representatives of the Powers, the Sultan has now appealed direct to the Sovereigns of the Great Powers to intervene and end the war. The journal does not by any means think that this last appeal will be any more fruitful than the past appeals have been. Further, it is now open to the Powers to say that the Allies having formulated the terms of peace, nothing remains for Turkey except either to accept them or reject them, and that in either case there is no room for *their* intervention. Intervention in such a case could only mean an effort to let Turkey have at least a part of her territory which is now occupied by the enemy. And on this point the Powers have already declared, some explicitly, others by implication, that the victors are not to be deprived of the fruits of their victory. So Turkey has nothing to expect from the Powers, and if she cannot depend upon her strength, she must be prepared to suffer for her weakness. The fate of the great Turkish Empire will hereafter be referred to by our grandsons as one more proof that so far as international affairs were concerned, man was as much a brute in the beginning of the twentieth century, obeying no law except the law of might, as he was in the first century of the Christian era. The so-called concert of Europe is either powerless to enforce its decree, or exists only to ratify settled facts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Nov. 1912.

1792. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the rejection of the preposterous proposals euphemistically termed "peace proposals" seems to have irritated the

Ibid.

sensitive nerves of some supporters of the Christian Allies. Turkey of course is showing great cheek and unreasonableness in not handing over Chatalja to her foe after having spent so much powder and shot, and so many human lives to defend it. Indeed, there is an element of humor in the explanation given by Bulgaria for not continuing their advance upon Constantinople. The repulses and other reverses that have incapacitated them for the nonce is of course no reason. On the other hand, they suddenly discover they have a grandmotherly solicitude for the susceptibilities of the Great Powers. This thing, however, they clean forgot when, in the inebriation of their first successes, they flung the swaggerly declaration of the "*status quo* is dead" in the face of the very same Powers—the audacity of which took the whole world by surprise at the time.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Police.

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Nov. 1912.

1793. It is undeniable, writes the *Telegraph*, that life and property have become very insecure in the Eastern districts of Bengal, and more prominently in the Dacca Division.

Dakaities in Eastern Bengal.

The largest number of dakaities recorded in Bengal is reported from Dacca and the suburban districts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly. Of these, again, Dacca and the 24-Parganas beat the others hollow. While on the one hand the neighbourhood of Dacca has been notorious, of late, on account of a number of diabolical dakaities, the southern suburbs of Calcutta, even within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan police, have been considerably upset by similar crimes. This is a state of things on which no Government, however backward and inefficient, can be complimented. The only difference between Dacca and Calcutta is that while in the case of the former, the police report the crimes as the handiwork of *bhadraloke*, in the

latter it is the professional marauder who is said to be on the warpath. Indeed, in every dakaiti of late in Eastern Bengal, it is people of respectable classes, armed with guns, revolvers and swords, their features concealed under masks, who have been credited with the effence, accompanied in every case with the inevitable shout of *Bande Mataram*. The journal is not by any means convinced by these stereotyped details of the truth of the assertion that *bhadralokes* have descended so far, in the absence of any detection, to lend colour to it. But even admitting for argument's sake that the version of the dakaities is correct, the paper does not select any difference between a crime committed by so-called *bhadralokes* and another perpetrated by professional *budmashes*. * * * * * Why, the nature of both crimes is identical—the result is the same; loss of property, not unoften attended by bodily injury and fearful torture. It makes no difference to the victims whether they are robbed by *bhadralokes* or *budmashes*. The duty of the police and the rulers, therefore, is the same, no matter who the dakaities are. If they are *bhadralokes*, they are as much offenders and enemies of society as professional robbers. No earthly purpose is, therefore, served by differentiating between them, and keeping up the flame of unrest by passing them over as “political” crimes. Indeed looking at it from whatever standpoint one may, nothing “political” can be found in them, inasmuch as it can never be that these dakaities by *bhadralokes* are committed for political purposes. Those who perpetrate them, even if they come from respectable classes, must be very disreputable and degenerated for their motive cannot but be the most sordid—viz., personal gain. It is only a *ruse* of the police to put them forward as “political” crimes, and thus to avoid in a manner the responsibility of detecting them. A more undoubted proof of their utter worthlessness can hardly be conceived. It is a thousand pities that the responsible rulers should after the sorry experience of years still continue to be gullible enough to be taken in by such transparent pleas and be content with what the inefficient police dish up for them. Whether political, or not political, whether committed by *bhadralokes* or by *budmashes*, it is the clear duty of the police to detect them; but not even in one case out of every twenty-five are they successful; though the cost of their maintenance has trebled, if anything. That there is no questioning the utter inability of the police to perform their legitimate duties, is now admitted by even the out-and-out supporters of the Executive.

1794. The *Herald* is much concerned to see that the dakaities in East Bengal are on the increase. The serious nature of the dakaiti at Langalbandh followed so soon by

Dakaities in Eastern Bengal.

not a less dastardly one in the Kola Post Office points to the conclusion that life and property in the mufussil are far from being secure. It behoves our benign Government to take an early step in this matter in order to put a check upon further repetition of the crime and restore the sense of security and peace in the mind of the public. In this connection the journal feels it its duty to warn the Government, and, for the matter of that, the Police Department not to be misguided by the writings of some Anglo-Indian papers which are at their old game again. The paper knows to its cost how their persistent cry of “political dakaities” could divert the police activity in a wrong channel with the result that while they kept themselves busy with some boy suspects of the *bhadraloke* class the habitual criminals took the opportunity to prey almost freely upon people to their heart's content. In days gone by, when dakaiti scare prevailed almost everywhere in Bengal, the people used to practise *lathi* play and take to other bodily exercises in order that they might be able to try their strength against the marauders. They also used to collect different kinds of arms and learn their use so that in time of need they might be of service to them. But nowadays these safeguards are no longer in existence. Thanks to the venomous writings of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries the *Samities* and *Akras* for physical exercise have been suppressed and even *lathis* have the chance of being confiscated the public are thus perfectly helpless in the matter of protecting themselves against dakaiti. The “political dakaities” have now been modified as “*bhadraloke* dakaities,” and are as given to understand by a certain Anglo-Indian contemporary that in East Bengal *bhadralokes* organise themselves into gangs of dakaitis and their suppression is being seriously advised. A grosser and more contemptible libel against the *bhadralokes* of East Bengal cannot

HERALD,
22nd Nov. 1912.

be conceived, and the paper strongly protests against this sort of insinuation. It is, however, hoped the Government will no longer be misguided by the foolish and irresponsible writings of the Anglo-Indian Press and repeat the errors of the past.

(c) Jails.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
31st Nov. 1913.

1795. "In the Report on the Administration of Jails in the Punjab for the year 1911, attention was drawn by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the ridiculously

short terms of imprisonment to which juveniles are occasionally sentenced by the subordinate judiciary in this province. The matter was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court, and they have now requested all District Magistrates to take suitable steps to discourage such sentences being passed in future, and to substitute other educative deterrent and punitive measures in their place."

In referring to the above Press communique recently issued by the Punjab Government on the subject of short terms of imprisonment for juvenile offenders, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks that it is indeed a sad commentary on the progress (sic) of Indian executive methods that while the whole civilized world is moving towards a more rational, humanitarian and civilized solution of the criminal problem, India alone should be floundering in a bog of antiquated, irrational and primitively barbarous systems. It is being scientifically demonstrated by the success of the Borstal and other similar systems, as well as of the humane methods adopted by the Salvation Army in the very province of Punjab itself, that the ordinary penal measures are not only unsuited to the reclamation of the juvenile offenders, but often defeat their own objects, that even the so-called hardened criminal needs more a psychological treatment in the asylum than a physical treatment in the jail or on the triangle. If the truth must be told, many a Magistrate with their strong predilections for flogging, awarding long terms of imprisonment and so forth, is as much demoralised and inhumanised and stands in as much need of "salvation" as most of the criminals on whom he daily sits in judgment.

(e) Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALUR,
31st Nov. 1913.

1796. A correspondent, writing to the *Bengalee*, remarks that there has been in existence, for over quarter of a century, a *katcha* road from the town of Burdwan to village Kusumgram, where it joins with the road that runs from Memari, a station on the East Indian Railway, to Mantaswar, a police-station. The road is under the District Board of Burdwan. It passes through and has on both sides of it a considerable number of villages, and is the only means of carrying on traffic between those villages and Burdwan, their nearest town. Though the road has existed in a *katcha* form for so long a time, and though the largest amount of cesses is realized from the inhabitants of the villages through which it passes and those on either side of it, it is the most neglected of all the roads under the District Board of Burdwan. For though so long a time has elapsed since its first construction, only two or three miles of it from the Burdwan side have yet been metalled. The condition of the rest of the road, especially in the rains, is indescribably deplorable. In this season the way-farers have to wade through knee-deep, and sometimes ankle-deep in the mud. In no season is the road drivable. Only carts can pass through it. But in the rains it is not unoften that carts are blocked by the sticky deep mud emitting noxious and nauseating gas, when the carters are compelled to leave the carts alone and take away the bullocks home, to the indescribable suffering and inconvenience of those who travel by them with their family and children. In these days of railways, tramways and aeroplanes, it is no doubt a slur on the administrative capacity of a self-governing body like the District Board of Burdwan to let the people of a

large area of the district suffer so greatly for want of a properly metalled road, while they are perhaps the largest contributors to the fund from which people of other areas are benefitted in respect of roads and other matters. It is fervently hoped, therefore, that the attention of the present kind-hearted Chairman of the District Board will be directed to this much-felt grievance, and the metalling of the rest of the road will be taken up in earnest from the next official year.

1797. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that an institution like the All-

The All-India Sanitary Conference.

Indian Sanitary Conference, which recently held a number of sittings at Madras, is a pressing need in the country. Fifty years ago, India was as healthy as any country in the world; but if it is now famous for anything, it is for its pestilence. Is there any other country where so many deadly maladies prevail and commit such dreadful havoc as they are doing in every part of the Indian Empire? The three most virulent scourges, which are desolating India, are malaria, plague and cholera. The paper does not wish to quarrel over the academic question whether or not they existed here within the living memory of man; but there is no doubt that they were unknown in their present epidemic and malignant form five or six decades ago. It is equally true that now there is not an Indian province where they are not carrying death and desolation on a very extensive scale from year's end to year's end, defying science, medical treatment and the Maxim guns of our Government.

A permanent institution with the object of coping with this gigantic evil, which is growing in volume and intensity year after year, is thus a necessity, the importance and urgency of which cannot be overstated. From this point of view, the All-Indian Sanitary Conference ought to be supported by all. But then comes the question—what should be its real object and how should it be constituted so as to be of any real use to the people? These points, it seems, have not yet received that serious attention from the Government which they deserve.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Nov. 1912.

(f) *Question affecting the land.*

1798. The *Herald* writes:—"We find we were not a day too soon in congratulating the people of Dacca that the present

Settlement work in Dacca.

Commissioner is an officer with thorough knowledge in land questions. We would invite Mr. Bell's serious attention to the survey that is being made of the Dacca town by the settlement kanungoes. Municipal areas are beyond the jurisdiction of the settlement operations, and even the amended engal Act makes no difference with homesteads. How therefore a settlement survey of the town, which is on all accounts illegal, is being made, passes our comprehension. Whatever is the reason, the Settlement Department is likely very soon to come to grief. A single prayer for injunction in a civil court would put a stop to the kanungoes moving about the town and surveying its portions. We sincerely hope that before the Government is put into that sorry predicament of being prevented by a civil court from perpetuating an illegality, the Commissioner will look after the matter. We are sure more than a couple of minutes would not be required to convince Mr. Bell that in surveying the town lands the Settlement Department is infringing on the rights of the citizens. We trust with an officer of Mr. Bell's reputation for mastery of details of these questions, the mistake that is being done will at once be remedied. The greater the delay in putting a stop to the settlement operations in Dacca the position of the Government in this matter is becoming more and more absurd."

HERALD,
26th Nov. 1912.

(g) *Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

1799. The *Indian Mirror* observes that the other day a Hindu female was thrown out of a third class passenger train near Mokameh by a train thief. A similar outrage

Train thieves.

INDIAN MIRROR,
26th Nov. 1912.

is now reported from Gaya. In this case the robber, before jumping from the carriage after picking up a few articles, is said to have thrown an old woman out of the window. The woman was fortunately unurt. The two outrages following one another within less than a couple of months emphasise the necessity of a full investigation of the whole subject relating to the safety of passengers. The Railway Board has had the subject before it off and on, but it does not seem that it has come to any satisfactory solution of the matter. In these circumstances, the Government of India will be well advised to appoint a representative committee to deal with the subject.

(h) General.

BENGAL,
21st Nov. 1912.

1800. The *Bengalee* writes:—"To the Government of Bengal, the annual *Bakr-Id* festival is a season of considerable anxiety. What is true of the Government of

Bengal is probably true of all other Provincial Governments in India, though we hear less of them. While the educational movement is progressing by leaps and bounds all over India, making for solidarity and the establishment of friendliness and amity between Hindus and Mahammadans, there is a residue of the population belonging to both the communities who are scarcely influenced by the movement for progress which so powerfully sways the minds of their leaders and who remain fanatical and intolerant amid the birth of forces that stimulate the spirit of charity and tolerance. They constitute a menace to the public peace and a source of embarrassment to the Government. They retard the growth of that good feeling between Hindus and Mahammadans which has so happily been accentuated by the modification of the partition of Bengal. We are constrained to say, in view of the experience of the past, that in dealing with the situation which often arises from the tension of feeling between certain sections of our population, there has often been a good deal of official bungling. We all remember the horrors of the *Bakr-Id* riots in Calcutta—the *loot*, the plunder, the suffering and the indignity endured. The general belief among our people then was, and nothing has been said or heard since then to modify it in any way, that with the display of a little more tactful sympathy the riot might have been averted, or at any rate its worst features mitigated. In most of these cases what happens is that an officer of Government passes an order,—an order that perhaps should not have been passed,—and then there begins an agitation; but the order having been passed, the sub-conscious bias of the official mind in favour of official prestige renders its modification impossible. In February 1906, Sir Herbert Roberts in moving in the House of Commons an amendment to the Address urged the appointment of District Councils to advise the district officer in important matters of executive administration. The same proposal was embodied in a Resolution that was moved by Mr. Gokhale in the Supreme Legislative Council. The Resolution was defeated. Lord Morley's objection to the proposal of Sir Herbert Roberts was that such an advisory Council would have no responsibility. Whether it possessed any responsibility or not—and power and responsibility could, with perfect safety and positive benefit, be conferred upon it at a later stage—the advice of a District Council, consisting of the local leaders, Hindu and Muhammadan, would on important occasions be of the greatest service to the district officer and the Government. The *Bakr-Id* is one of those occasions. The blundering orders in connection with the *Korbani* would certainly be avoided, if the advice of such a Council were followed. In such a matter the district officer would certainly attach great importance to the advice of the District Council and would in most cases accept it as decisive. The orders of the district officer, based upon the advice of the District Council, would command the confidence of both parties and would be acquiesced in by all. The Government would be saved the ever-recurring anxieties of the *Bakr-Id* festival; while an important step would be taken towards popularizing the administration. Will those who are opposed to the proposal be pleased to look at it from this point of view? The question cannot indeed be said to have been settled. It will come up

again and again, until the proposal has been accepted by the Government and the District Councils recognized as a part of the administrative machinery of the country.

1801. Commenting on the order enrolling a number of Hindu residents of Telinipara as special constables on the occasion of the *Bakar-Id* festival, the *Amrita Basar Patrika*

The *Bakar-Id* festival.

writes that the cancelment of this order within 24 hours after its enforcement has an extraordinary feature about it, on which light is needed. Why was the order at all issued and then almost immediately afterwards annulled? The practice is, that no order of this kind is issued before it has the sanction of the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner. So in the present instance, the orders of the Subdivisional Officer of Serampur presumably had the sanction of both the District Magistrate of Hooghly and the Divisional Commissioner. That being so, one finds it hard to believe that the same officials would come not only to realize the blunder, but rectify it so soon after it was committed. The more reasonable supposition is that the later order cancelling the previous one came from a higher authority. If this is so, to what an unenviable position the District Magistrate of Hooghly brought himself and his superior officer by acting apparently on the advice of the police *shahab*. It is an open secret that there was a difference of opinion between the local police and the district authorities as to the necessity and wisdom of enrolling any Hindu of Telinipara as special constable, and the latter for the time being prevailed. But what does its immediate cancelment point to? The public naturally want light on it as stated above.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
25th Nov. 1912.

1802. The *Telegraph* writes:—"Every Hindu in the Presidency of Bengal

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, and the *Bakar-Id* festival.

is blessing to day His Highness Amir-ul-Omra the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad for the order he has issued prohibiting the slaughter of kine within the precincts of the Killa Nizamut of Murshidabad during the *Bakar-Id* festival. He represents to the present-day Bengal the family which ruled over the destinies of his forefathers, and as such his action has sent a thrill of fervour and devotion through the entire trunk of Hinduism. A Murshidabad correspondent has sent the following communication to a contemporary:—"His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Amir-ul-Omra, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., has announced that henceforth no cow should be killed at the *Bakar-Id* ceremony in his Killa Nizamut in deference to the Hindu feelings. A measure so full of large-hearted sympathy and far-sighted statesmanship is, indeed, befitting the illustrious house he so worthily represents. It has taken the whole community by agreeable surprise and filled the hearts of one and all with universal love and unstinted gratitude. This reminds us of His Highness's great humanitarian act during the last *Bakar-Id* riot of Calcutta and his public announcement when the East Bengal Mullahs were inflaming the minds of the Muhammadans against the Hindus. May his noble example be faithfully followed by his co-religionists all over India so as to bring in peace, good-will and brotherhood between Hindus and Muhammadans.' It is undeniable that for the true advancement of the nation brotherhood should be established between Hindus and Muhammadans, and this would be altogether impossible if the religious susceptibilities of either are wounded by the other. Side by side with the above the public should note that the Maharajahdiraj of Burdwan gave evidence of his liberality and genuine love for the country by making a gift of a camel to Muhammadans in Burdwan on the occasion of the *Bakar-Id* for purposes of Kurbanî on condition that the latter refrained from cow slaughter. By this means His Highness not only evinced his devotion to the religion of his forefathers and the feelings of his co-religionists, but set an example to his fellows how to serve the country.

TELEGRAPH,
23rd Nov. 1912.

1803. Referring to the Public Service Commission, which in a few weeks will commence their sittings, the *Amrita Basar*

The Public Service Commission.

Patrika observes that the two main objects of the Commission, should be, first, to do justice to the Indians by removing various disabilities thrown in their way in entering their own public services; and, secondly, to reduce the crushing cost of the maintenance of the various departments of the Civil Service, general and special, both under the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
25th Nov. 1912.

Indian leaders should, moreover urge that simultaneous Civil Service Examinations should be held both in England and India; and that if this be not possible—though it is not known where there is any difficulty for holding two such examinations simultaneously—then the abolished Statutory Civil Service should be restored to Indians on a competition and not a nomination system, the status of the members of both the civil services being equal in every respect, that the mandates of the Secretary of State to the effect that all offices in the special departments carrying monthly salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards should be given to Indians, should be implicitly obeyed; and that several other rights which the Indians have forfeited should be restored to them. As regards the crushing nature of the cost which the maintenance of these public services entails on the people of the India, well it is possible to minimise this evil only by employing indigenous agencies more largely for carrying on the administration of the country. The arrangement that prevails here is unnatural on the face of it. There is not a country in the world, the high, higher and highest offices of whose public services are almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. Not only this, these foreigners are to be paid salaries which their compeers in no other country enjoy. There is no doubt that these foreign members of the Indian service are highly educated and capable men, and they fully deserve the pay that they claim for their labour, but the point is, is poor India, where famines and pestilences are the order of the day, able to maintain such a highly paid staff of officers?

The adage is, "we must cut our coat according to our cloth." It goes without saying that India would fare better, if she could avail herself of the services of highly educated and cultured Englishmen. But that is a luxury which, judging from her increasing poverty, cannot be the lot of India. That being so, possibly the practical solution of the problem seems to be this. Let the members of the ruling race hold all such posts for which competent Indians are not available, but why should not the rest, of the bulk of them, be made available for the children of the soil, when they are fit for them?

HERALD,
25th Nov. 1912.

1804. Writing on the same subject the *Herald* remarks that it was suggested by some of the Indian organs of public opinion that as a result of the Public Services Commission, the Judicial Service in India should be entirely manned by Indians. This has upset the mental equilibrium of the *Pioneer* of Allahabad which has brought the evidence of two menial servants to show that Indians like European Judges and do not get justice at the hands of Indian Judges. Our good contemporary says that there would be executive difficulties and administration of justice would suffer if this principle were to be adopted. The reason assigned is that the judiciary will then come to regard itself as in permanent opposition and the machinery of Government will snap. But why should such things happen?—that question of course has not been discussed. As regards the insinuation that justice cannot be done by Indian Judges, we think it beneath contempt to discuss it at any length. Our contemporary suggests that Government and its officials ought, while acting officially, to be free to a great extent from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. This is sheer nonsense and has no chance of being accepted at this enlightened age.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HERALD,
22nd Nov. 1912.

1805. The news of the differential treatment of Chittagong, remarks the *Herald*, has really been to us a veritable bolt from the blue. We confess, we fail to understand what could possibly lead the Government to treating us in such a way. Is Chittagong so inferior to other divisions of Bengal? Are its people so unadvanced and so unenlightened that our Government can say with justification that "first deserve then desire?" Is Chittagong so insignificant and poor that the privilege of equal representation with the other divisions will be superfluous for her? Or, is it that there will be no fit person available at every election to represent her interests in the Council of the Governor?

The Bengal Legislative Council.

We do not know what answer Government can give to these questions which are haunting us day and night since the publication of the Press communique. We find we have ample grounds to justify our representation in the Governor's Council at every election. To speak of our own subdivision of Brahmanberia alone, which is one of the largest and most advanced subdivisions of Bengal, we can confidently say that there will be no dearth of business concerning us for a member in the Council nor will there be any want of fit men to justify the privilege of a seat in the Governor's Council. Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, one of the trusted leaders of Chittagong, has already taken up the matter and represented people's views to His Excellency the Governor, and so it has been done by Brahmanberia, Chandpur and Noakhali through the medium of newspapers. The *Bengalee*, the most esteemed and powerful newspaper of Calcutta, and the *Herald* of Dacca, strengthened by the opinion of Chittagong, Brahmanberia and other places, have already discussed the matter at such a length that the Government must have been convinced of the need of making a further concession to the Chittagong Division. We are also thankful to our esteemed leader, Babu Surendranath Banerjea, Secretary, Indian Association, for his submitting a telegram to the Viceroy for His Excellency's favourable consideration of the case of Chittagong. We hope and trust that our prayers for equality in the matter of representation in the Provincial Council will not be in vain.

1806. It is perfectly true, writes the *Bengalee*, that many of those who

The Bengal Legislative Council. had held aloof from the elections three years ago and their Government in the Legislative Council of the province. There was a reason for their aloofness which happily has disappeared with the modification of the partition. A new era has dawned in the country—an era of concord and of conciliation—of co-operation between the Government and the representatives of the people. Both sides recognize that there may be differences of opinion on public questions, followed even perhaps by animated controversy; but such differences need not interrupt the harmony of our relations or interfere with combined effort for the public good, wherever it is possible. An era of criticism is to be followed by an era of constructive effort in which, barring differences of opinion which are inevitable, the services of the best and noblest sons of Bengal will be unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Government. That, indeed, is the secret which explains the appearance of so many of our best men on the electoral platform seeking the suffrages of the constituencies for their return to the Bengal Legislative Council. They realize the work that lies before them and the sacrifices which it will entail. They are prepared to make these sacrifices ungrudgingly in the service of their country. But while the best men are ready to give their services, the constituencies should also realize their obligations. Necessarily there will be a good deal of active canvassing, and personal pressure will be brought to bear upon those who have the right to vote. We desire to repeat in this connection what we have so often said, that the voters should present a firm front against all pressure, that they should realize the sacred trust which is reposed in them as the custodians of an important public right and they should discharge their duty without fear or favour and with a single eye to the public good. They are on their trial; all eyes are fixed upon them. Their action at the approaching elections will determine the question whether further privileges of self-government are to be conferred upon them or not. It is easy enough to find out in any division who are the best men, and they should be returned to the Council, because they are the best men. Self-sacrifice, fidelity and devotion to the public cause are the essential qualities which are needed on the part of those who seek to represent their countrymen in the Legislative Council. There is plenty of splendid materials in Bengal if only the electors will look about to avail themselves of them. We have great confidence in their public spirit, and we feel assured that their choice will fall upon those who enjoy the confidence of the public and will prove true to the trust reposed in them.

BENGALUR,
23rd Nov. 1912.

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The 30th November 1912.

B. S. Press—3-12-1912—388X—131—J. L. C.

